Missions - Japan

# REPORT

of the

## Japan Mission of the

## - - - American Board

1914

*A Special Edition*

*of*

## MISSION NEWS

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1. Reports of the educational and evangelistic work of the Mission.
2. News-Letters from the various Stations, giving details of personal work.
3. Incidents, showing results of evangelistic work in the life and character of individuals.
4. Field Notes, consisting of items of interest from all parts of the field.
5. The Personnel of the Mission. Brief personal mention of present and former members.

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# Mission News.

*WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN JAPAN.*

(毎月一回十五日發行但八月、十月ハ休刊)

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# REPORT OF THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD 1914.


PREPARED BY WILLIAM L. CURTIS.


## I. INTRODUCTION.

The year 1914 was "the year of the tiger" in the Orient, and from certain viewpoints presented tigerish aspects that must have strengthened in the minds of many, their belief in the popular superstition that the tiger year always brings calamity and misfortune. During the opening months of the year the great famine in North Japan reached its most crucial stage. In January and February came great volcanic eruptions and earthquakes that devastated fields, ruined homes, and brought poverty and suffering to many people. In February and March there were great social and political upheavals, due largely to the disclosure of bribery scandals, the misappropriation of trust funds, and misuse of personal influence, on the part of high officials in the Navy and in the Imperial Household Departments of the Government, and in the great Hongwanji temples at Kyoto. On the 11th of April official announcement was made of the death of H.I.M. the Empress Dowager, and the Japanese people, so recently bereaved of their beloved Emperor Meiji Tenno, were plunged again into a sincere mourning for his illustrious Consort. The Coronation ceremonies were

postponed for one year; business depression and financial stringency followed; and these were heightened by the final catastrophe of the year, the outbreak of the great European war, in August, and the subsequent participation in the war by Japan, as an ally of one of the great nations involved.

Serious as were these great disasters of the tiger year, they were not without some compensating blessings. The famine and the earthquakes gave to the well organized relief work carried on by the Japanese Christians and the missionaries, a good opportunity to show Christian sympathy for the poor and the unfortunate, and to save many from spiritual starvation, as well as from physical suffering and death. Much of prejudice against Christianity, in the famine districts, was removed, and hundreds of young girls were saved from being sold into the virtual slavery of factory-life under cruel conditions and unrighteous contracts, or into the more unspeakable misery of a life of shame in the great cities. Government officials gave their hearty approval to this work, and their cordial co-operation helped to make it effective. One lady missionary, who was asked by the Government to engage in this work, was the direct means of saving more than six-hundred girls.

The bribery scandals aroused a wave of popular indignation that seemed to indicate a new demand, on the part of the common people, for honest officials, and for a Government more responsible to the people. The latter was secured, to a larger extent than ever before, in the new Cabinet formed by the democratic Count Okuma. The new Government, hampered by a large opposition majority, dissolved the Diet on Christmas Day, and, in the general election that followed, the supporters of Count Okuma secured a sweeping victory. Among the newly elected members of parliament are quite a number of our Doshisha graduates.

The recrudescence of anti-Japanese agitation in California, and the frequent assertion, in some of the American papers, and even in the halls of Congress, that Japan is preparing for war on America, aroused some genuine anti-American feeling in Japan, that at one time threatened to become serious. Happily the ill feeling, on both sides, has somewhat abated, and a better mutual understanding seems possible. The visit of Dr. Mathews and Dr. Gulick to Japan, in January and February, 1915, properly belongs to next year's report, but it may be well to mention in this connection that their public addresses, and their

conferences with Government officials and influential business men in Japan, and the friendly messages of good will that they brought from President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, and from the Federated Churches of America, made a profound impression, and did much to remove prejudice and misunderstanding. If they can accomplish as much in America toward a better understanding of Japan's attitude, the work of this unique deputation from the churches of America, will be successful indeed. The origin of this whole movement, it will be remembered, was in a resolution adopted by our Mission in Arima, two years ago. That the author of that resolution himself (Dr. Gulick) is contributing so much toward the preserving of friendly relations between America and Japan, and the bringing about of a peaceful solution of the problems involved, is a source of supreme satisfaction to us all.

**The Workers and the Work.** At the close of 1914 there were fifty-seven members of the Mission on the field, seventeen men and forty women, including fifteen wives. Three families, the Gulicks, Newells, and Clarks, and three ladies, Mrs. White, Miss Judson, and Miss Adams, were on furlough, making the total membership of sixty-six, the same as in 1913.

Miss Katherine F. Fanning, the only new recruit of the year, arrived in Japan September 22. After a term of study in the Japanese Language School, at Tokyo, Miss Fanning will assist Miss Howe in the Kobe Kindergarten Training School. Miss Howe returned from furlough in August. Two associate members left the Mission to return to America, Miss Deyo, in April, and Miss Hill, in November. Miss Elizabeth Pettee was married at Okayama, on June 16, 1914, to the Rev. Charles B. Tenny, of the American Baptist Mission in Japan. The "tiger year" is supposed to be an unlucky time for weddings in Japan, but the large number of marriages reported from several of our stations, would seem to indicate that many of the Christians, at least, are disregarding the ancient superstition. If there was any ill luck connected with these marriages, we trust that it was only that which the Mission met with, in the loss of valuable workers. Miss Bradshaw reports that five of her Sunday-school teachers became brides during the year. Okayama reports several weddings, besides the one to which reference has just been made, whereby our Mission suffered the greatest loss of 1914. But our loss was another Mission's gain, and so the work in Japan did not lose by the transfer. On October 31st occurred

the marriage of Rev. Kanjiro Nagasaka, pastor of the Okayama Church, to Miss Taka Akimoto, a graduate of the Kobe Woman's Evangelistic School.

The year 1914 was the first, in many years, that brought no loss, by death, to the working force of the Mission. Of former members,—Mrs. Doremus Scudder, who was at Niigata from 1887 to 1889, died at Honolulu, June 26, 1914: and Mrs. Horace H. Leavitt, at Osaka from 1876 to 1881, died at Summerville, Mass., October 22, 1914.

Miss Edith Curtis having completed two years of study in the Tokyo Language School, began work at Niigata in September, and Mr. Curtis was, at the same time, transferred from Niigata to Kyoto. Miss Coe, after some months of very successful evangelistic work at Tottori, was called to Kobe College, at the beginning of the school year in April.

The year 1914 saw our working evangelistic force at a lower ebb than for many years past. There was, on the average, less than one family and one single lady to each of the stations, in the great touring fields of the Mission. Of the seventeen men on the field, only eight have been in regular evangelistic work. Of the forty women, only eight again were able to give their whole time to this work. Reinforcements of both men and women, that will enable us to double this number of evangelistic workers, are needed, if we hope to adequately work the great rural districts in the Hokkaido, in Echigo, in Hyuga, and in other fields for whose evangelization the *Kumi-ai* churches and our Mission are largely responsible. Unless new evangelistic workers can be found soon, instead of beginning work in the untouched portions of these great fields, we shall be obliged to reduce our acreage, even where work has been done, and let much land lie fallow and neglected, or else these vinyards must be handed over to other husbandmen. Where other Missions are ready to take over any portion of our fields that we cannot well cultivate ourselves, we should be ready to let them do so. We have begun to do this already. A large touring region in the Aizu valley, that, for many years, belonged to our Sendai field, was recently transferred to the German Reformed Mission. This action was taken because we felt that the work, in that region, could be more effectively looked after by our German Reformed brethren. If the withdrawing from the Aizu valley was a loss to our Mission, it was a gain to the

work as a whole. We do not regard it as a backward step, but rather a step in the right direction If the evangelization of the whole country can be hastened by such transfer of fields or churches to another Mission, then it is a duty that we owe to Japan, and to the Great Head of the Church Universal. It is more important that His Kingdom be advanced than that any individual branch of the church should count its gains or losses.

But there are many portions of our field where there are no other Missions who can come to our aid, and for these regions our responsibility is great, and our need for new workers is urgent; for, even in fields that we have nominally occupied for thirty years, as in Echigo, for example, "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed."

**Visitors.** The visit to Japan, of the American Board Deputation, returning from the centennial celebrations in India, was saddened by the death of President Capen, at Shanghai, January 30th, 1914, and by the news of the passing of Secretary Elnathan Strong, that came by cable on the eve of their departure from Japan, April 2nd. That the members of the Deputation and party,—Secretary William E. Strong, Rev. and Mrs. George Hall, and daughter, the Misses Bodman and Bridgeman, and Mrs. Samuel Capen, and her daughter, Miss Mary Capen, while under the shadow of a great affliction, should still be willing to carry out the original plan of making visits to various stations of our Mission, was greatly appreciated by us all, and was a great help to our work.

On January 9th, the Rev. William Horace Day, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Los Angeles, of which Miss Denton is a member, laid the corner-stone of the new "James Building," a Recitation Hall for the College Department of the Doshisha Girls' School.

In May and June Mr. and Mrs George M. Clark, of Chicago, and their daughter, visited several of our stations, and were present at our Annual Meeting in Arima. Mrs. Clark, as President of the Woman's Board of the Interior, was interested in all the problems connected with work for women, and especially in those of Kobe College, where on June 5th, she was present at the opening of the new Household Economics Building, which she formally presented to the school, in the name of the W.B.M.I.

**Federated Mission Work.** An Annual Conference of delegates from the Federated Missions of Japan, is held in Tokyo, at the beginning of

the year. This Conference presents an annual survey of the whole Japan field. It points out the weak places, where reinforcements are needed. It seeks, by a proper distribution of forces, to prevent waste of effort through overlapping, and thus promotes efficiency of service and economy of resources. It plans for united forward movements. It preaches, and puts into practice, the principles of Christian unity and brotherly love; of mutual forbearance and mutual helpfulness; the minifying of differences and the magnifying of opportunities for successful united action in all forms of missionary service. Its annual meetings are proving a source of spiritual strength and inspiration, not only to the appointed delegates, but to the increasingly large number of missionaries that gather from all parts of Japan, to attend its sessions. This successful federation of nearly all of the Protestant Missions working in Japan, is a factor of tremendous possibilities in the hastening of the coming of the Kingdom of God in this land. One of the practical proofs of this is the successful working of the special union evangelistic campaign, now in progress. Concerning the opening of this campaign in 1914, Mr. Pedley, of our Mission, who was moderator of the last Federated Missions Conference, said in his annual address:

"The event of the year that will appeal most strongly to us all as missionaries, is the inauguration of the great three year evangelistic campaign. Conceived in the Mott Conference in Tokyo, April, 1913, entered into heartily by the great majority of Christian bodies in the land, planned by a special committee of twenty-two, started on its way by the observance of a day of special prayer, this campaign has been greatly blessed of God. Important centers in three of the main islands, have been touched, unusual audiences have been attracted, inquirers have rolled up into the thousands, and in some cases large ingatherings have resulted to the local church. One of the brightest features has been the interest shown by prominent laymen, who have not only given liberally of their means and time, but have also gone, in person, upon the public platform and testified to the transforming power of the Gospel, as shown in their own experience. The names of Madam Hirooka, of Osaka, and of Ebara and Morimura, of Tokyo, stand out conspicuously in this connection. Wherever they have gone, packed audiences have greeted them, and their message has been received in a spirit of thoughtful appreciation. Moreover, what has been done seems but an earnest of that which is to follow, and there is an air of ex-

pectancy abroad that argues well for a larger welcome, and a wider response in the year before us. Faith and hope are fit watchwords for the hour."

## II. THE KUMI-AI CHURCHES.

There are now 77 independent churches in the *Kumi-ai* Church, and two other unaided churches (Otaru, and Kujo, Osaka) that are still enrolled as Mission churches, making 79 self-supporting *Kumi-ai* churches in Japan. There are 26 churches aided by the *Kumi-ai* Home Missionary Department, making a total of 105 organized churches, not counting those in Korea

In these 105 churches there are 17,020 adult members, and 795 baptized children, a total of 17,815. In addition to these, there are 4,591 members in 50 churches in Korea (an increase of 8 churches and 946 members in Korea), making a total membership of 22,406, an increase of 883 over the preceding year. Baptisms during 1914 were 1,284 adults, and 82 children, and 30 additions to the churches, on confession, from among those who were baptized in infancy, a total of 1,396 additions during the year. Korean baptisms were not reported.

The ordained ministers in the *Kumi-ai* churches, are 57 ; unordained, 26; Bible-women, 10 ; total workers, 93. There are 101 church-buildings, of which 4 were built during 1914. The value of church property is 433,448.62 *yen*. Contributions for 1914 were 113,578.66 *yen*, to which should be added 2,860.79 *yen* raised by the Otaru and Kujo churches.

## III. THE WORK OF THE STATIONS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

### 1. KOBE.

**Evangelistic Work.** Mr. Stanford's Sunday afternoon Bible class for young men, started in 1907, has continued without interruption except for vacation absences from the city. The general average attendance for the fall and winter was sixteen, a larger average than ever

before. A considerable proportion of the class are earnest Christians. Now and then members decide for Christ, and receive baptism. There are quite a number of teachers in the class,—teachers from no less than five different schools. A new member of the class, in recent months, has been a blind man, who reads the lesson, in his turn, better than half of the class, reading with his fingers from a note-book, in which he has copied the Scripture in the Braille system of points. He is a Christian graduate of the Tokyo Government School for the Blind, and is the principal of the Christian Blind School at Kobe. His sunny, cheerful face and disposition make him a pleasant addition to the class.

At the Suma *kogisho* a difference of opinion between the evangelist and people, led to a hasty resignation on his part. Upon investigation, however, it was found to be due to a mutual misunderstanding, and the reconcilliation that followed, ended like the proverbial lovers' spat, in a warmer affection than before. The evangelist has decided to remain; the church has increased its contribution toward self-support by ten *yen* per month, and the attendance at the meetings has greatly improved.

*Morning Light* and MISSION NEWS have continued to be published at Kobe under Mr. Stanford's editorial supervision. *Morning Light* has published regularly, each month, a contributed article from some Japanese pastor, or Christian worker. Often a series of contributed articles by the same worker, and special contributions by Mr. Hara, of the Ex-convicts' Home, or by Zako Aiko, and others, as well as miscellaneous material from foreign sources, have been secured. Altho no longer distributed to schools by the Students' Christian Literature Society, a new paper having been started for that purpose, *Morning Light* still has a large circulation, and is a fruitful evangelizing agency.

**Educational Work.**

***Kobe College*** has had a prosperous year. The enrollment, 278 in all departments, was larger than ever before The graduates numbered twenty-nine. In material growth the greatest acquisition of the year was the new building for Household Economics, which furnishes excellent equipment for Japanese work in that department, and a good sum is already in hand toward fitting up rooms for classes in "foreign cooking,"—an attractive and valuable elective in the College course. Additional equipment includes: a new piano; new books for the Talcott Library; a gift from Dr. Atkinson's family, of his valuable collection of books on Buddhism; an electric lantern, which can be used in either the Chapel or Science Building, for

illustrated lectures; and new apparatus for the Science School, and for the Psychological Laboratory. One of the students won, over five competitors, the scholarship at Bryn Mawr, secured by Miss Ume Tsuda, for Japanese girls, and left for Bryn Mawr in January, 1915. Another graduate entered Oberlin in September.

**College Extension.** Dean Kimura assumed, in the spring, the full responsibilities of his position, but has also found time for public lectures and various activities tending to make the school favorably known to the outside world. He has also been much interested in the development of an interest in athletics among the teachers in the Kobe schools for girls.

Mr. Yokogawa's course of lectures on "Sunday School Pedagogy from the Standpoint of Genetic Psychology," given before a local Sunday-school convention, was so successful that he was asked to repeat it before the Summer Conference of the National Sunday-school Union.

**Religious Life.** More than forty of the girls have been engaged, as teachers or helpers, in Sunday-schools. The dormitory students, not engaged in teaching, have joined the Kobe Church Sunday-school, instead of holding their own school in the college chapel as formerly. The student Christian organizations have carried on their work with no formal direction from the teachers, altho the interest and sympathy of the latter have been given freely. A good degree of spiritual life and power has been manifested. The number of baptisms during the year has been twenty-nine, including two of the teachers. Colonel Yamamuro, of the Salvation Army, who was so effective a speaker on the Day of Prayer, brought Commissioner Mapp and Mrs. Mapp, soon after their arrival in Japan, to hold a meeting in the college chapel. Their simple accounts of the ways in which they had been led to Christ, with Colonel Yamamuro's inimitable interpretation, made a deep impression, and led a number of those present to express their determination to live for Christ. This part of the report would be incomplete without the mention of a new spiritual force which has been added in the coming to us of Miss Zako, a bedridden woman, who, by word and by pen, exerts marvelous influence for Christ. Whether she remains with us permanently or not, her presence, at this time, is a benediction, and her influence makes the little "store" where the girls buy pencils, note-paper, and other supplies, a new place while she presides there.

***Kobe Woman's Evangelistic School*** has closed a good year of work. An earnest spirit has pervaded the students, who have thrown themselves enthusiastically into thier study and their Sabbath-school and evangelistic work. The three graduates of last June are at work, two of them as pastors' wives. Within the past year a good number of our graduates, or part course pupils, have married evangelists, and so are fulfilling one of the purposes of the School. Our new dean, Rev. Tomō Tanaka, has proved, during a year of service, to be the right man in the right place, and good team work is being done.

***Glory Kindergarten and Training School.*** Attendance at the Kindergarten never varies—sixty-four, the limit, always being in attendance, with a waiting list necessary. The numbers in the Training School fell to a point where they used to be in the early years, only nine students being enrolled. The Day of Prayer for Colleges was a joy and an uplift. A big chart was hung on the walls of the "Johnson Room," giving the names of the thirty-one kindergartens where our graduates are working, their location, names of principals, and number of children in attendance. On long, paper banners were written the topics for prayer sent in by the graduates. The letters which accompanied these requests for prayer, were most hopeful, with their reports of Christian faith and service. Here are a few extracts from these letters: I am weak, but I feel, in view of the great number of non-Christian children in Japan, that I ought to be a reformer, and do my part toward making better conditions for childhood here; to open the eyes of mothers and kindergarten teachers to higher ideals; to be the means of conversion of many children. She writes this, because one of the inquirers, in her husband's church, is a midwife, who reports that "out of an average of two hundred and seventy babies she attends each year, only fifty live to grow up, because of the dense ignorance and superstition of the mothers." Another writes: These mothers have no care for the hurt of soul, which may come to their children. They look upon the kindergarten only as a safe place for their children to stay, while they go out to work. And yet—in one home the little daughter had typhoid fever, when I went to see her. The father (not a Christian) said: 'When her fever was up to 40, she folded her hands and said,—'Father in Heaven, please cure me,' and the father added,—'Was that prayer?' The tears came—I could hardly speak, and I resolved to work harder than ever. I feel as if I had not

realized before the opportunity which is mine, in educating these children in the kindergarten, and helping in the homes. Pray for me that I may fully realize my opportunity. A kindergartner, who graduated two years ago, reports that she saw a whole family baptized as a result of kindergarten work. "Because of what the little kindergarten child told them of her lessons, the parents began seeking themselves, and later were baptized."

Miss Howe says: "I could give many more instances, but these will show something of kindergarten influence in evangelistic work, an influence which is indirect, perhaps, but none the less real." There were ninety-four girls in the seventeen classes that have been graduated from the Training School. In thirty-one kindergartens they are touching the lives of fifteen hundred children, and through the children, about three thousand parents. Forty-four graduates are married, and now have eighty-eight children, making a total of four thousand six hundred and thirty-two lives influenced, in a greater or less degree, by the graduates of this Training School; adding the ninety-four graduates themselves, and the six hundred and five children that have graduated from the Glory Kindergarten, and we have a grand total of five thousand three hundred and thirty-one lives influenced by the Christian education of this Training School and Kindergarten.

"New buildings are greatly needed for these schools. The equipment has been enlarged by a new piano, a victrola, a typewriter, new cases for material, and new material for the kindergarten, including a supply of Montessori appliances: also new music, new books for the old library, and, most wonderful of all, the beginning of a new working library, to be called "The Cordelia M. Fobes Memorial Library," founded by Ellen C. Alexander. Miss Alexander has given one thousand dollars, the interest to be used in building up this library. All this equipment was given by friends in the W.B.M.I., and a few outsiders. They have our heart's gratitude!"

STATION MEMBERS.

Miss Martha J. Barrows.
Miss Estella L. Coe, (from April, 1914).
Miss Gertrude Cozad.
Mrs. Frances H. Davis.
Miss Charlotte B. DeForest.

Miss KATHERINE F. FANNING, (student in Tokyo).
Miss ANNIE L. HOWE.
Miss NETTIE L. RUPERT, (student in Tokyo).
Miss SUSAN A. SEARLE.
Rev. ARTHUR W. STANFORD.
Mrs. JANE H. STANFORD.
Miss GRACE H. STOWE.
Miss MARY E. STOWE.

## 2. KYOTO.

**Personnel of the Station.** The personnel of the Station has changed very little during the past year. Rev. W. L. Curtis came from Niigata, in September, and has taken some of the English teaching in the 5th year of Doshisha Academy, and other teaching in the University Department of the institution. Miss Anna L. Hill, an associate member of the Mission, finished her work in the Girl's School, and returned to America in November. Dr. and Mrs. Gulick have continued absent in America. The other members of the Station, fifteen in all, have been as their posts during the entire year, in good health and carrying forward their usual work. During the year Dr. Learned was appointed a member of the Committee that is at work on the revision of the translation of the Bible into Japanese. He has taken Dr. Greene's place, thus continuing the Mission's relation to that important work.

**The Evangelistic Work.** The Airin Church, which has so long been accomodated in the Airin Kindergarten Building, has rented a building of its own, and gives many indications of having taken on a new lease of life. Some of the Christians residing in the neighborhood, have, at last, taken letters from the distant churches, in which they have kept their membership, and united with the Airin Church. If others follow this example and become actively connected with the church, there are good prospects of a strong and independent church growing up in the eastern section of the city, where we have labored so long with, at times, a discouraging outlook. Rev. Mr. Kawanaka, one of the professors in the Doshisha Theological School, preaches for them every Sunday, to the great satisfaction and inspiration of the people.

In the western section of the city, the Shinmachi and Nishijin groups have united and moved to a new, and commodious building. The prospects for a growing church were very good, but the economic

effects of the war are felt here more than in any other section of the city. It is the silk-weaving section, and great numbers of people have been thrown out of work entirely, while others have had their scanty wages reduced to a mere pittance. Under these conditions it it impossible for the church to make any progress toward self-support.

The Sunday-schools have flourished, and we now have eleven, with an average attendance of about five hundred children. Several members of the Station also conduct one or more Bible classes each week, with a large and regular attendance.

Mention should also be made of the work of sending Christian literature to students in Government schools throughout the country,—a work which started in Kyoto, is carried on from this center, and has grown by leaps and bounds during the past year. Several members of the station are connected with this work.

**The Educational Work.**

The work of the Airin and Imadegawa kindergartens has been maintained with the same high degree of excellence and success as realized in previous years. The Airin plant has been enlarged by the purchase of an adjoining lot, which provides additional play-ground facilities.

The interests and work of the Station are very closely connected with the Doshisha, the majority of the members of the Station having regular teaching work in its various departments. It has more students than at any time in its history. A magnificent, brick building, James Hall, has been added to the equipment of the Girl's Department, and quite large lots of land, fronting on the Imperial Park, have been purchased. The institution now has a continuous frontage along the northern side of the Imperial Park, for practically the entire width of the park,—the exceptions being a small lot at the eastern, end and two larger lots, at the western end. Plans have been completed, and contracts let, for the erection of a part of a new library building. One wing is to be built during the first half of 1915, and the building completed later, when the needed funds can be obtained. The year has been one of the most successful in the history of the school, and gives promise of greater success in the near future.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. Otis Cary.
Mrs. Ellen E. Cary.

Rev. Edward S. Cobb.
Mrs. Florence B. Cobb.
Rev. William L. Curtis.
Miss Mary F. Denton.
Rev. Morton D. Dunning.
Mrs. Mary W. Dunning.
Mrs. Agnes D. Gorden.
Mr. Dana I. Grover.
Mrs. Charlotte W. Grover.
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, (on furlough).
Mrs. Cara F. Gulick, (on furlough).
Miss Anna P. Hill, (until November).
Rev. Dwight W. Learned.
Mrs. Florence H. Learned.
Miss Grace W. Learned.
Rev. Frank. A. Lombard.
Mrs. Alice W. Lombard.

### 3. MAEBASHI.

Evangelistic Work.

Work has been carried on in eight out-stations, including Numata and Fujioka, nominally self-supporting churches, that reverted to the Station for aid during 1914, but this ceased again at the end of the year. Numata has fallen heir to a new church building, small, compact, and beautiful, the gift of a single family in the church, as a memorial to one of its deceased members. At Ota, there is a Middle-School, whose two teachers of English are attractive Christian men. Twenty-three of the pupils of this school are in a Bible-class taught by the missionary. Fortnightly services are held in the home of a Christian lady school-teacher. Another of the Christians is the principal of a public school. In another out-station there has been no pastor during the year, no baptisms to report, no inquirers, no special interest manifest. On the other hand, the little flock has not been scattered. The missionary has met them, from time to time, and local pastors have lent a helping hand. Some of the faithful are never absent from the regular assembly, which has been gainning in interest and numbers. At Ashikaga, there has been a steady move forward along spiritual and social lines. Meetings have been well attended, and there have been several additions to the church. Since the war broke

out the general depression in trade has, as elsewhere, led to a new interest in things spiritual. There has also been a revival of activity along the line of social reform, through the work of the Purity Association and the local Temperance Society. The chief-of-police is a strong advocate of temperance, and has invited the pastor of the church to address the policemen of the city on moral and religious subjects.

**Educational Work.** The Girls' School in Maebashi is moving forward in many ways. At the end of the year there were sixteen Christians, and a number of inquirers in the school. Many of these are from homes whose environment is unfavorable, or hostile, to higher things, and the desire of these girls to lead Christian lives seems likely to be quenched, or made nearly impossible, as soon as the influences of the school are withdrawn. They are a problem. The Kindergarten is full, as usual, of bright boys and girls. Some of the graduates are now pupils in the Girls' School. Their attitude toward Christian things is markedly different from that of other girls. Thus we see the value of training in a Christian kindergarten. Mothers' meetings are held monthly, but it is difficult to get the women away from their home duties, even for one short hour. Our main work must be for the children.

STATION MEMBERS.

Miss Fannie E. Griswold.
Rev. Hilton Pedley.
Mrs. Martha J. Pedley.

## 4. MATSUYAMA.

**Evangelistic.** In the absence of Mr. Newell, the field could not be toured so persistently as he was want to do. The touring has had to depend largely upon such visits as busy workers from other stations were able to make. At Gunchu Mr. Tomita has taken charge, part of the time going back and forth from Matsuyama, and part of the time living at Gunchu. The women and girls of that church have quite a flourishing society, and welcomed most cordially the visits of Miss Bates, whenever she was able to make them. Here, as elsewhere, the *kyōdō dendō* meetings brought out good numbers, which should promise a good harvest. At Komachi church, Matsuyama, Mr. Higashi has completed his third year of service. Here, as in the other churches in the city, the results of the evangelistic campaign are to be seen in

larger attendance and increased numbers of inquirers. Mr. Higashi's Bible class for Normal School students has attracted a good number of young men to attend the morning services, and there is a class in the Sunday-school for school-girls, most of whom stay for church. Matsuyama Station, already crippled by the absence, on furlough, of three of its regular working force, suffered still further shrinkage when Miss Hoyt was obliged to take a vacation of five months. Fortunately, it was for only five months, and before the year was out she returned, well and ready to resume work. Mrs. Newell's Sunday-school in Tori Cho, has been continued by Miss Kanazawa, with the aid of several helpers. There is also a large Sunday-school held in the Night-school building, continued by the teachers there, with the help of some of the school-girls. Miss Parmelee has had, as usual, a number of young men, students, teachers, and post-office officials, at her house, for lessons in English and the Bible, with some promising results; and a neighbourhood Sunday-school has met in her home.

**Educational.**

At the Matsuyama Girls' School, when the graduating class of fourteen was replaced by a new senior class of forty, and school opened with more than one hundred and fifty students, there was reason to feel that the building, in some way, must be stretched. Partitions were removed, and the large incoming class has been obliged to use the assembly hall as its class room, crowding up to make room for all the other classes, when the whole school assembles. Though the school was orphaned, during the fall term, by the absence of both its principals, everyone did his best to meet the emergency. But it was with relief, that the teachers welcomed back Miss Hoyt before the close of the autumn term. The school has been placed, by the W.B.M., on their list of objects for which Golden Jubilee gifts are being solicited, and both Miss Judson and Miss Hoyt are busy over the problem of more adequate buildings.

The Matsuyama Night School has continued on its way. The attendance is somewhat intermittent, and in April 1914, the regular course was shortened from four years to three, in the hope of encouraging a larger number of those who enter, to persevere until the end of the course. The earnestness of those who do continue is the more admirable by reason of the difficulties in the way; and the names of Judson and Nishimura are written large in the hearts of an increasing number of young men in this city. Miss Judson has been sorely miss-

ed, and will be received back with open arms. In her absence, the English conversation classes have fallen to Miss Bates's lot.

**Social Service.** Matsuyama Working Girls' Home has had its usual number of pupil workers, its usual tight places and individual problems. The work, more and more, reveals the great fundamental and frightful problems, social and moral, attending the lives of young girls employed in the industries in this country. It was confidently affirmed early last fall, that, if the war did not stop, the rising price of dyes, which came from Germany, would force the closing of the weaving department: but our doors are yet open, and we expect to keep them open.

Many things are said to dissolve into "thin air," but our long desired kindergarten and day nursery, or "play school," has consolidated out of thin air: and certainly its supporting substance is very thin. We make no promises and no predictions for the future: but here it is, with thirty very poor children, who are apparently very glad of their opportunities: and also with some special privileges granted by the prefectural authorities. A corollary of the day-nursery is a brand new Sunday-school with one hundred and seventy-five children.

STATION MEMBERS.

Miss Rosamond C. Bates.
Miss Olive S. Hoyt.
Miss Cornelia Judson.
Rev. Horatio B. Newell.
Mrs. Jane C. Newell.
Miss H. Frances Parmelee.

## 5. MIYAZAKI.

**Evangelistic.** Hyuga is one of the great touring fields of the Mission. How to Christianize a province that boasts of no cities, and only two towns of more than fifteen thousand, whose inhabitants are largely located in tiny villages and small towns, is our problem. The few hundred thousand people of Hyuga are our charge, and they will never know their Father God unless we introduce them to their Savior Christ. How shall we introduce them? The answer is this—by touring. Hitherto the *jinrikisha*, the *basha*, the steam-car, the steam boat, and shanks' mare have all played their part in the great work of Miyazaki Station. After this summer the touring will be somewhat

simplified by the addition of the new and long coveted form of locomotion, the automobile.

A heavy burden was placed upon the new members of Miyazaki Station by the unexpected leaving of the Clarks on furlough, before the new comers had become acquainted with the field and its many problems calling for immediate solution. In spite of this handicap, Mr. and Mrs. Warren report the happiest year of their missionary service. How were the problems met? How was the work of the year carried on? With the loyal and hearty support of mission colleagues; with the manifest leading of the Heavenly Father; and with the aid of the efficient Station evangelist, Mr. Takahashi. From his thorough acquaintance with the field, his long experience as a touring evangelist, and his knowledge of all the ins and outs of the station work, he has been able to render invaluable advice at the council board, in dealing with vexing problems, and his direct achievements in evangelistic work have been splendid. He has monthly meetings in eleven towns, and in nearly all of them two, three, or even four times a month. He is simply untiring at this work. He goes to a town, writes the posters advertizing his meeting, posts them himself, calls on the Christians, inquirers, and on those who may become such, having Bible reading, exposition, and prayer with many of them, and then has his meeting in the evening. He spends hours of each day, writing letters and postals, which he calls his "bullets fired at Satan's forces," and sends helpful monthly Christian papers to forty or fifty people, whom he is leading to Christ.

Pastor Sugiura, at Kobayashi, has been another most efficient evangelistic worker. He has not only continued the work in his own town, but extended it to two places in the outskirts, and carried on his monthly visits to six outstations. On his request to be permitted to work in a saw-mill village, two miles away, the company afforded him, with Mrs. Sugiura, every facility, built a rough meeting place, with seats, and permitted them to ride back and forth on the tiny railway that conveys the lumber to the national railway station. It is a most interesting work they carry on, every Saturday afternoon, in that rude town, which, like American frontier towns, abounds in vices. These two men, Pastor Sugiura and Evangelist Takahashi, have solved the problem of the evangelization of country districts. More such men are needed.

In November special evangelistic meetings were held in Miyazaki, and at various outstations. So impressed were the visiting brethren with Hyuga's preparedness for receiving the Gospel, that another special campaign was planned for the spring of 1915.

The station has in its care twelve Sunday-schools, and station Bible women are also teaching in the school at the independent Miyazaki church. Besides these thirteen, there are two *kogisho* connected with the Station, that have their own Sunday-schools conducted entirely by themselves.

The town of Miyazaki is an agglomeration of old villages, and in five of these, our two Sunday-school workers are carring on Bible schools. One of the women goes by train once a week to Sadowara, to conduct the School there. The entire time of these two earnest young women is given to these schools, and to calling in the homes from which the children come. The four hundred children, in their five Miyazaki schools, are "almost never absent." In one of the stations where, a few years ago, former workers were discouraged, and thought the school should be given up, the past year has seen a marked change; the children have become so well mannered, that it is a delight to work with them, and the school has such a happy, homelike atmosphere, that the parents are beginning to drop in, too, to get some of the teaching. One school, in Oryuzako, is the work of a young man, who was casting about in his mind, for some way to commit suicide, when he chanced (?) to hear the Word preached by Mr. Takahashi. A cripple all his life, he can walk only by putting clogs on his hands and his knees, walking on all fours and dragging his useless and withered feet after him. It was not long before his earnest seeking brought him the light, which, as he says, "changed him from the most pitiable creature in the world to the happiest." Then, of course, he wishes that others might also know his happiness, and, in addition to interesting other young men, he began to gather the children about him, to hear the stories of Jesus and His love. The Station gave him encouragement and help, and he has continued the school through the year. His own family are feeling the blessing, and, like the son, are finding life has something better for them than their old poverty and helplessness.

**Educational.** The Davis Memorial Kindergarten at Miyazaki, with two capable, well-trained teachers, has maintained its high standard, and its place in the respect of the community. The attend-

ance has been the same as for the past few years. The financial problem is not yet fully solved, but there seems to be a larger prospect of putting its finances upon a satisfactory basis, than at any other time in the history of the kindergarten.

**Social Service.** The School-Girls' Home has had about thirty inmates in the care of a most efficient and devoted matron. These thirty girls attend church every Sunday morning, and have their own Christian service in the evening. It is not surprising that, after their experience in this Christian home life, the effects of it are seen throughout the whole region. The teacher in one of the Sunday-schools, mentioned above, got her only training here with Mrs. Clark.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. CYRUS A. CLARK.
Mrs. HARRIET G. CLARK.
Rev. CHARLES M. WARREN.
Mrs. CORA KEITH WARREN.

## 6. NIIGATA.

**Field and Force.** Throughout the whole length of the empire there is no single large section that presents a more crying need of the gospel than the province of Echigo. Second only in area, and third in population, among all the prefectures, and yet, as regards evangelistic effort, what a pitiable showing. The missionary force is as follows: one missionary family and one single lady represent the American Board, and reside in Niigata; one single man, in Takata, represents the Episcopal Mission, while one German family, living in Muramatsu, is independent of all affiliations. Besides these there are three German Catholic missionaries, residing in as many centers, and that is all. There are, in the province, twelve Middle Schools—the largest number of any province. There are three cities, in each of which there are several denominations working on a small scale, and, besides these, there are 47 organized towns with populations ranging from 2,000 to 17,000, in at least 35 of which there is no Christian work of any kind being done. I am often appalled when I think of this great teeming population going down to death without a chance to hear the gospel message, except what a handful of missionaries and a score, or more, of Japanese evangelists are offering in barely a score of towns. This is the field, and preëminently it is our American Board field, by right of long

occupation, and by tacit understanding with the other missions. What a field! I see no other way, in view of the crippled condition of our resources of men and means, except to throw open the doors, and invite the other missions, and urge them to come in and possess the land, as we cannot do it. There is room for other mission workers, and I believe we must cease, more and more, to be concerned for the glory or success of our particular mission enterprise, and labor for the establishment of the Kingdom, regardless of affiliations. During the past year it has been the policy of this Station to work on that principle, and to foster the spirit of united endeavor.

Our forces, though weakened in one instance, by the transference of Mr. Curtis to the Doshisha, have been strengthened by the coming of Miss Edith Curtis to the Station, and Rev. T. Osada, to the pastorate of the Niigata Church, and to fellowship in the general evangelistic work of the province.

**Church and Pastor.**

The Niigata Church has again launched upon a policy of complete financial self-support. This step was made possible by a remarkable instance of self-sacrifice and self-denying faith, both on the part of the church members and on the part of Pastor Osada and his efficient and consecrated wife. This example of the voluntary giving up of an income of 100 *yen* per month for a nominal salary of fifteen *yen* per month, has been the occasion of a signal blessing in faith and consecration to all connected with the work here. This arrangement was made possible by securing, for him, other employment auxiliary to that of the church. Mr. Osada, after the manner of Paul, calls it "tent-making," but it is service with the Mission, in the shape of touring, and other evangelistic work, and is a very happy arrangement for all concerned.

The chief event of the year, in the out-station work, was the erection and dedication of a small building at Sanashi, to be used for both church and parsonage. The Rev. Mr. Shishido was called to be the first pastor of this Sanashi Church, where, for ten years, a faithful little group of Christians has carried on the work alone, with only occasional visits from missionaries, or touring evangelists. Mr. Olds has made large use of the radiopticon in touring, and at the down-town mission chapel, in Niigata, where illustrated lectures on temperance, tuberculosis, and similar subjects, have alternated with pictures of the Life of Christ, and other illustrated sermons.

During the fall months, since the coming of Miss Curtis, new lines of effort have been possible. In addition to the work of the ladies' society, which Mrs. Olds has had in hand, Miss Curtis has been able to reach the girls and young ladies in a monthly meeting for study and social fellowship, while her work in the Sunday-school has brought in the older girls not otherwise accessible. The home still fills Mrs. Olds' hands more than full, with the care and education of her little flock.

We enter the new year with more hopefulness, in all departments of the work, than for many years past. We hope in this new year to be able to enter, at least, some of the many towns that are in such sore need of the gospel.

STATION MEMBERS.

Miss EDITH CURTIS.
Rev. C. BURNELL OLDS.
Mrs. GENEVIEVE D. OLDS.

## 7. OKAYAMA-TSUYAMA.

**Evangelistic Work.**

The churches feel the pull of hard times, resulting from the war, but have managed to meet their regular financial obligations. There has been less aggressive work in opening up new fields, however, than was anticipated a year ago. Owing to the death of the Empress Dowager, in April, and a change of dates necessitated thereby, Okayama *Ken* shared, with Sanuki province, the honor of opening the three year evangelistic campaign for all Japan. The meetings began at Takamatsu on May 14th, and at Okayama on May 15th. Half a score of cities and towns were visited, in Okayama prefecture, the names of some 500 inquirers secured, 3,800 Bibles, or portions, sold, many backsliders reclaimed, thousands of new hearers reacht, many communities lifted to higher ideals of life, and much good done, generally. Follow-up meetings have been held in all the places visited, and in some others besides, and an aggressive campaign is still being carried on. The whole country-side seems open to the Gospel.

As the Chugoku Conference had lost its grip as an aggressive evangelistic organization, a volunteer movement was started last spring, in which missionaries, ministers, evangelists, and laymen joined forces, to stir up the drowsy, strengthen the weak-kneed, and assist all churches asking for any sort of assistance. The scheme is working well. It

handles a budget of forty *yen* a month. The annual meeting of Chugoku Conference, held out in the country, at Takaya, in April, was a live one. Special matters considered were the proposed summer school at Uno, *kyōdō dendō* (union evangelistic campaign), and care of the weak churches. Six persons received baptism, and an impressive communion service was held, and also a sunrise devotional service, on a hilltop, outside the town. Rev. Seizo Abe continues his efficient work as pastor of four weak churches, and evangelist-at-large to the whole prefecture.

Mr. White reports that the station chapel Sunday-school, at Tsuyama, gave a Christmas collection of 2.60 *yen* for the Belgian children. Another interesting fact about this school is that during the Russo-Japanese war, the boys were so noisy in their antics as soldiers, that they were rebuked by the evangelist and left the school in a body. For a long time it was a Sunday-school of girls only, but recently a new set of boys from another ward, has begun to come, and now it is a normal school once more. During the past year occurred the graduation of the first class, five members, to complete the course of Bible study. One member received baptism in June. Mr. White also reports a new Sunday-school, opened in September, at Yuge, a half hour's ride from Tsuyama, with a present attendance of ninety, and the baptism of two young men.

Among many exceptionally interesting cases of "inquirers" during the year, may be mentioned the following as specimens:

1. A primary school teacher, in the country, twenty-five miles from Tsuyama, on a visit to Okayama, attended a service in the Presbyterian church, and was given a copy of *Geppo*, a small monthly paper, published by Mr. Brokaw, of Kure. Becoming interested, thru reading the paper, she wrote to the missionary, asking for more Christian literature. He complied with her request, and also informed Mr. Pettee, asking him to look up the case. Mr. Pettee turned it over to Mr. White, who on his next tour in that region, called on the young lady, taking with him a Japanese lay evangelist. They were astonisht at the faith, intelligence, and earnestness of this chance reader of a Christian newspaper, "the clearest case of simple trust I have ever met," as the Japanese layman testified.

2. A young man, too much married, who was causing his own and his mother-in-law's families, much distress, was induced to call on

one of our station evangelists and fess up. The evangelist labored with him most of the time for a day and a half, until he finally yielded his heart to Christ and, in his new born zeal for atoning for a misspent past, offered to open his house for a neighborhood Sunday-school. Miss Wainwright and other workers at our North End chapel, in Okayama, accepted the offer, and now 100 children gather there weekly for Bible instruction. It is near the south-west corner of the city, a section hitherto unoccupied, and rapidly growing in population.

3. A hard-workt country school teacher walks, or rides his bicycle, fifteen miles, to attend a missionary's Bible class. His desire for English gave him the start, but now he is more interested in Bible study in Japanese, than in reading English.

4. Another country school teacher utilizes every possible opportunity to learn about Christianity, and has become an earnest student of the Bible.

5. A prominent merchant's wife, who first became interested thru hearing Mrs. Hirooka's address, at the time of the three years' union campaign meetings, is an inquirer.

6. A young widow, in a wealthy family, who askt the Bible woman to instruct her, because she needed the comfort she had heard Christianity alone could give.

7. A bride, who married into a Christian family, on the understanding that she make a study of her husband's religion. She is nearly ready for baptism.

While large meetings are of inestimable value in stirring up communities and keeping Christian truths before the attention of the people, hand-pickt work, by experienced and tactful leaders, is increasingly in demand. All the missionaries and Japanese workers have their hands more than full. The only thing that grieves us is what we are obliged to leave undone. Notwithstanding adverse influences of various sorts, the Spirit is working mightily in many hearts and lives. We give thanks, and press on, full of hope for the future.

The four missionary and eight associated Japanese workers, hold 62 Bible classes a week, attended, on the average, by 222 persons. They also preside over four women's societies, two boys' clubs, two C.E. societies, and work in ten Sunday-schools.

**Hanabatake Social Settlement Work.** Miss Adams reluctantly dropt her work, in the poor district of Okayama, at the beginning of March, and

started for California, in search of health. The Japanese teachers, doctors, and evangelists courageously took up the additional burden, thus laid upon them, and have carried on the enterprise with markt fidelity, under the general superintendence of Mr. Pettee, who was promptly elected acting director of the legal organization owning and controlling the use of the hospital and dispensary plant.

The services of Miss Miichi, a skilled kindergartner, were secured for six months, from April to September. In the interest of forced economy the number of workers has been decreased, and several changes in the workers have occurred. Everything now is, financially speaking, on a bed-rock basis. A number of special services have been held during the year, and five persons baptized, at least one of whom had to face strong family opposition. Several brave cases of fighting against proverty, disease, and temptation have come to our notice, which lead us to feel, what many social service workers have said again and again, "The real heroes of life are found among the poor and the sick." It was feared, at one time, that the Day Nursery would have to be closed for financial reasons, but friends rallied to its support. The medical work has been more popular than ever before, the total number of out-patients for the year reaching the high water mark of 1,104. There have been eight in-patients, during the year. At present there are three, one of whom, injured in a mine, is paralyzed below his waist. He is so grateful for a comfortable place to live in, and bears his affliction so cheerfully, that it is a pleasure to care for him. The Government has again assisted this work, and, thru the help of a "bazaar," in December, at which 120 *yen* was cleared, the year closed without a debt. The number of children in the day school, as the year ended, was 36 boys and 41 girls. The average number in the sewing school, was 12, and, in the Day Nursey, 8.

**Okayama Orphanage.** Since Mr. Ishii's death on Jan. 30th, 1914, the farm colony in Hyuga, where 88 boys and 45 girls live, and 211 others, farmed out in the region, are watcht over, has been carried on by Mrs. Ishii, loyally assisted by Mr. T. Onoda, and others. Ninety-four of the very youngest children, are cared for in reliable farmers' families, near Okayama city. At the Osaka Branch, there are 22 in the Day Nursery, and 130 in the night school. This makes a grand total of 568 children cared for, in whole or part, by the Orphanage. Six children died during 1914, and 28 were returned to friends, or sent out

to care for themselves, while 20 new ones were admitted. The spiritual condition of workers and children, is better than for years past. A real revival is now in progress. Thru the labors of Mr. Hosojima, an Imperial University student, special gifts were collected, with which a large bell was purchased for church and school use, on the farm in Hyuga. It began its useful service on the first anniversary of "Father Ishii's" death, the principal speaker at the meetings, on that day, being Mr. Kanamori, of Tokyo, who now becomes the spiritual head of the institution. Its legal head is the wealthy Kurashiki land and mill owner, Mr. M. Ohara, a disciple of Mr. Ishii. The present Emperor has promised to renew, for five years, the annual grant-in-aid given by the late Emperor, and the Orphanage still stands on the charity list of the Central Government, along with 172 other benevolent institutions. It is making a brave fight for continued existence in the face of great difficulties, and deserves, as much as ever, the confidence and assistance of its wide circle of friends, both Japanese and foreign.

STATION MEMBERS.

Miss ALICE P. ADAMS, (on furlough).
Rev. JAMES H. PETTEE.
Mrs. BELLE W. PETTEE.
Miss MARY E. WAINWRIGHT.
Rev. SCHUYLER S. WHITE.
Mrs. IDA MCLENNAN WHITE, (absent).

## 8. OSAKA

**Evangelistic.**

The work of the members of our Mission in Osaka, along evangelistic lines, is intensive, rather than extensive. It is confined to three preaching places, and four Sunday-schools, all of which are within easy reach of the homes of the missionaries. One of these preaching places (Kujo), with its Sunday-school, although appearing in this report, is really a self-supporting church, the Mission having rendered no financial aid whatever for the past two years. But, as it has not connected itself with the *Kumi-ai* group of churches, it has still to be reported in our statistics. This Kujo Church has made another enlargement to its building for Sunday-school purposes, at a cost of 800 *yen*, mainly contributed by one of the old lady members of the church.

Osaka city continues to grow at the rate of 40,000 each year: but the surrounding small towns remain almost stationary, as they have

done for years. The little churches in these towns, in spite of their self-sacrificing and praise-worthy efforts to support themselves, show little signs of increase from year to year. And in the city itself, neither the business of the city, nor the membership of the churches, seem to keep pace with the growth in population. Not since Christian work was begun, more than forty-five years ago, has such depression of trade been witnessed, as during the past year. All over the city closed shops, with the sign "To let" posted in front, are conspicuous. Never before have the churches had so many unemployed among the members. These Christians have been glad to seek new situations with greatly reduced salaries. This has affected the benevolences of the churches, and, in the case of the largest self-supporting church, extensive plans for re-building have been laid aside for the present. Japan's participation in the present war no doubt accounts for some of this depression: but most of it is the effect of two previous wars (1895 and 1905) which raised the taxes and the prices of everything.

The periodic up-spring, in America, of measures for the restriction of immigration, has naturally irritated certain classes of the Japanese people, but this annoyance has not come very much to the surface among the Christians of Osaka; students, business clerks, and newspaper-men talk and write about the unfriendliness and injustice of America, shown in these legislative acts. While these agitations in America last, it is inevitable that Christianity should be discredited, to some extent, among these classes in Japan. Neither in the churches, nor among the more sober-minded people of the city, has any bitter feeling shown itself, to any marked degree.

There have been four changes of pastors, in this field, during the past year: one in the Temma independent church, two in the country churches, and one in the Umeda mission church. But the work has gone steadily on, in spite of these changes. In fact, this seems to describe the situation, religiously, in this field, a steady, plodding, slow progress—no slipping back—but, a pressing forward. We are hoping and praying that the special evangelistic campaign to open in Osaka in January, 1915 and to continue for five months will revive the Christians, and bring a quickening stream of new spiritual life to the people inside and outside the churches of the city.

Special mention should be made of the opening, last June, of a new Sunday-school, in the vicinity of the Baikwa Girl's School. This is

under the direct charge of Misses McKowan and Ward, who are assisted, in the teaching, by pupils from the Baikwa School. An average attendance of 66, for the seven months the school has been running, is encouraging. The house is also utilized by the Station, for a weekly preaching service.

**Educational.** The total enrollment of the Baikwa Koto Jo-Gakko for 1914, is much larger than for some years, the increase being largely due to the change in the school's relation to the government. So that, though this change has increased the difficulties of carrying on definite Christian instruction, it has, at the same time, given us the entry to many new homes. While the attendance at the regular Bible classes has not been all we could desire, our Sunday-school and Christian Endeavor work are more flourishing than for some years. A Sunday-school teachers' training class has been opened, with the result that, whereas, at the beginning of the year, only three of our students were doing definite Sunday-school work, there are now sixteen at work in the different churches throughout the city. The work at the Kitano Kodo-Kan Sunday-school is entirely managed by members of the training class. Our Senior C.E. Society has had an average attendance of 42, more than double that of the previous year. This Society has undertaken, and carried out, a systematic course of Bible study, in connection with which more than two-thirds of the attendants have regularly studied the daily lessons. The spiritual atmosphere of the meetings has deepened, and seems to be one of the most helpful influences in the life of the school. The Junior Society has an average attendance of 82, and here, too, we find many of the girls engaged in regular Bible study. At the recent meeting 45, out of the 82 present, said they had studied the lesson for each day of the week. One result of the change in the school's status seems to be that the teachers in the school have become more aggressive workers, feeling that the Christian standard of the school depends upon the individual, as it never did before.

**Hamadera.** Miss Colby, who has taken up her residence in Hamadera, a suburb of Osaka, reports: While I was hunting for a place in which to live, I consulted with Miss Ransom, of the Presbyterian Mission, about accepting an invitation to Hamadera, where she was in charge of a Sunday-school, started a few years before by Miss Alexander, of the same Mission. She strongly advised me to locate in

Hamadera. Soon after, she herself was forced, by sickness, to return to the United States, and requested me to take over her Sunday-school, expecting that I would connect it with the *Kumi-ai* work, as the majority of the Christians in Hamadera were members of *Kumi-ai* churches. But as the Sunday-school was held in the home of a Presbyterian lady, who was unwilling to be connected with the *Kumi-ai* church, no change was made, and my associate, Mrs. Koki, and I did the best we could. The number of pupils was seventy-six, with about fifty for an average attendance. Throughout the year I have had a Bible class in my own home, for a group of nine young men, two of whom joind the Baptist church. I have found that English teaching has opened doors that otherwise would be shut against Christian influences. Much of the year I have given from sixteen to eighteen hours a week to English teaching. The strongest Christian influence in this region is an interdenominational women's society of only thirty-six members, which holds monthly meetings alternately between Hamadera, Takaishi, and Kishiwada.

The four ladies of the Station have kept a connection with five or six different places, in and out of the city, rendering a variety of aid to these churches and Sunday-schools. It is with regret that we have to report the giving up of all work by Mrs. Allchin, for nearly the whole year, on account of serious illness. Her condition has improved, and we trust that a complete recovery may be recorded in next year's report.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. GEORGE ALLCHIN.
Mrs. NELLIE S. ALLCHIN.
Miss ABBIE M. COLBY.
Miss AMY E. MCKOWAN.
Miss ELIZABETH WARD.

## 9. SAPPORO.

**Evangelistic.** Miss Daughaday has made frequent evangelistic trips to Iwamizawa and Horonai and weekly visits to the village of Kotoni, a *ri* from Sapporo, where she has three classes, including an evening Bible class for adults. Concerning this work she writes: "We rejoice over indications of growing interest in the work at Kotoni. Some people, who formerly opposed it, now walk up to Sapporo, to tell us of their joys and sorrows, and to ask for special teaching. A paralyzed man said recently, 'I used to think my affliction a great calamity,

but now I consider it a blessing, for, by it, I have found Jesus Christ my Savior.' In Sapporo, hospital visitation, calling in the homes, Bible classes and children's meetings fill the days with happy, fruitful work."

Mrs. Rowland has put a good deal of time into the local Ladies' Aid Society, in the conduct of its meetings, planning for its activities, and doing the calling and visiting that grows out of fellowship with such a company of women, many of whom are now being led into the faith.

Mr. Rowland makes it his chief care to do what he can, by tours and correspondence, for the churches and chapels in the interior, and for the people in districts remote from any stated preaching. When in Sapporo, he is always glad to do what he can to promote the efficiency of the Sapporo Church, which, by virtue of its very location, has great influence in the Christianization of the island at large.

**Rumoi.** Rumoi Church, where a beginning was made only four months before 1914, has progressed normally in its ordinary life during the year. An organization was effected in February, with a membership of ten persons, of whom three were received on confession, with baptism. The membership remained without change throughout the year. The evangelistic effort has been of the preparatory and seed-sowing sort. For this church, however, the unusual and unexpected happened when it was made possible, in May, to grant a loan from Mission Evangelistic Loan Fund, for equipment. A loan of 1,750 *yen* was secured. The people raised about 600 *yen* more. An exceptionally good site was secured for 850 *yen*. And, by December 12th, they were able to dedicate a conveniently planned and well built edifice, including both meeting house and manse. For details the reader is referred to MISSION NEWS, February, 1915. Organization and equipment were the two marked accomplishments of 1914.

**Otaru.** Otaru, though self-supporting, has not yet joined the *Kumi-ai* body, and so appears in the appendix of the *Kumi-ai* year book (*Benran*) as associated with the Mission. For some weeks in the summer we sent a theological student to be, at once, a little relief to Mr. Horie, and to add a little to the force of the church. The membership is 138, and the total budget for the year was 953.18 *yen*. Mrs. Rowland has continued her semi-monthly visits to Otaru, to meet the little company of girls, whom Mrs. Bartlett had gathered together. Some of these girls have occasionally gone to the Otaru Church, though

the distance is too great to favor regular attendance there. They are frequently saying how lonely it is for them without the preaching place that the Bartletts maintained in Shintomi St. It was suggested that they have an occasional meeting in their own homes. They tried it, invited Pastor Horie to meet with them, with the result that they had thirty-two present at the first meeting. They now look foward to a regular evening meeting, once a month.

**Extra-Church Evangelism.**

The evangelization of regions outside the range of influence of any local church, has, for the last two years, occupied a good deal of Mr. Rowland's time and strength. To some of the remote towns and villages it is impossible for him to make more than two visits a year. Each visit will be of from one to four nights. Between times all that can be done is through the post and through intercession. The last two summers theological students have been employed in these country districts. In one summer vacation a student can visit from twelve to fifteen villages, spending from one day to a week in each place. From last April Mr. Kōzo Takahashi has come to be associated with Mr. Rowland, in this district work. In the eight months he has toured nearly the whole field, so that he will be able, in 1915, to work to better advantage, and to greatly aid in this difficult, yet hopeful task.

The discouragements here are two,—first, just when the Central Government has taken a liberal attitude toward religion, and when there ought to be greater—even perfect—freedom of religious belief in educational circles, there seems to be, in free Hokkaido, a sort of retrograde movement. Some country school teachers seem to be more than ever so bound by false nationalism, as to have temporarily lost their freedom. It is with them a question of bread and butter largely. The second discouragement is the shallowness of results. People are touched too lightly. They cannot be grounded in the truth in one night. So believers are often found to be less Christian than had been supposed. But, on the other hand, God's Word is a seed, a life; and it is bound to grow and bear fruit. Moreover there are many results, especially with young people—boys and girls in their teens—that are visible ground for hope and courage.

The need here is for another missionary to tour, and for more money to pay the expenses of pastors, many of whom would be glad to leave their parishes for a few weeks, and make, at least one tour a year through these regions, if only their traveling expenses could be met.

The DIFFICULTIES are chiefly those of long distances, large areas, and scattered populations.

The ENCOURAGEMENTS are in sturdy Christian character built up, and in self-supporting churches established.

PROSPECTS FOR SELF-SUPPORT are bright, as witness the six churches that have already attained.

NEEDS are another family for Otaru, and one for touring; and $500 additional evangelistic appropriation.

WIDER RELATIONS. We believe that more strength now put into Hokkaido would bear a greater than proportional fruitage; and that an evangelized Hokkaido would be a powerful influence in the evangelization of more conservative and more old-styled Japan proper.

STATION MEMBERS

Miss ADELAIDE DAUGHADAY.
Rev. JEROME C. HOLMES, (student in Tokyo).
Mrs. JENNIE E. HOLMES, (student in Tokyo).
Rev. GEORGE M. ROWLAND.
Mrs. HELEN A. ROWLAND.

## 10. SENDAI.

Miss Bradshaw's work, from year to year, is much the same, work for students in Bible classes, personal work, Y.M.C.A. work, holding special meetings, socials, and the entertaining of individuals, or groups, at meals; especially important is her correspondence with young men, who have been in her classes, or connected in some way with the Sendai Church, after they leave for the University, or to enter business, or to establish homes of their own. This "follow-up" work includes the sending of personal letters, papers, tracts, leaflets, and cards, especially at Easter and at Christmas time, to remind the recipients of their connection with the Christian-life at Sendai. This correspondence has also been carried on among the large circle of those with whom she has come in contact during many years of country touring. Every spring and autumn she has made tours to the so-called out-stations of the Sendai field, utilizing week-ends, school-vacations, or national holidays for this purpose, so as to interrupt, as little as possible, her regular classes in Sendai. In these tours see makes large use of pictures illustrating the subject chosen for the meeting; or pictures of the life of Christ cut from Sunday-school rolls, are used to attract people to the meetings, and

to spread a knowledge of Christian truth, by the silent preaching of the lesson they convey through the eye.

During the year 1914 she was able to do much touring, in both spring and autumn, in the Wakuyama and Mizusaki fields, at Fukushima, and in the Aizu Valley, where she has been accustomed to spend from eleven to fourteen days annually. In some parts of the Aizu Valley, the people are great on 'Thankful Meetings,' for lives spared in case of a fire, for recovery from sickness, or for a blessing coming to someone's faith. The gathering of relations, for such occasions, is utilized by some of the Aizu Christians, to give the relatives an opportunity to hear about Christianity, by arranging to have the meetings occur at the time of her visit.

During the first part of the year she had eight weekly Bible classes, and during the latter part of the year, eleven. The attendance at the Saturday evening Bible class for Telegraph School students, varied from forty to ninety,—over a hundred being present at the May and December farewell meetings. Christmas cards and tracts were sent to two-hundred graduates of this Telegraph School, who were former members of the Bible class, and who are now scattered, here and there, over six of the northern provinces of Japan,—some of them in very lonely places. Interesting letters come to her from many of these young men, and, now and then, one reports receiving baptism. One who spent his short few hours' holiday in returning to Sendai, to call on her, said that three of the men in his office had been members of the Bible class at Sendai, and that now, when off duty, at night, they frequently stay to read the Bible and sing Christian hymns together.

One of the regular features of her work is the custom of inviting, on or near the day of receiving baptism, all those who unite with the church, to take supper with her. The supper is followed by a little meeting, at which they sing their favorite hymns, and pray that they may be faithful to their newly taken vows, and each one receives a card filled with helpful Bible references. "Graduating spreads" are given to the members of her classes, who graduate from high school or college. On every Sunday noon, and often at the Sunday evening meal, an extra plate is laid for some individual with whom she wants to have a quiet personal talk, or for some lonely one who is away from home.

These items, culled from Miss Bradshaw's report, give some indication of the manifold evangelistic agencies and forces working for good,

that emanate from her home. She has a very large calling circle among the Christians, and also among the relatives of the members of her classes. One student, leaving for a distant university, asked her to call on, and look after the young lady to whom he was engaged, as he had no other relatives in the city. She is evidently mother, teacher, friend and counselor to a host of young people who greatly appreciate her sympathy, her help, and her advice.

Mrs. DeForest reports that the woman's meeting at Sendai has gained some promising members, and rejoices in the help of an experienced Bible woman, Kato Tsune San. The "Kome ga Fukuro," or "Bag 'o Rice" Sunday-school for boys, has decreased somewhat in attendance, owing partly to the lack of a suitable teacher for the older boys, but as several of these older boys have joined the church Sunday-school, and have even appeared in the class for inquirers, that the pastor is preparing for baptism, our aim for them seems likely to be attained.

The Hirose Club, composed of former members of this Kome ga Fukuro Sunday-school, have been very regular in attendance at their Monday evening Bible class. Two Chinese have come for Bible study, and a class of young men from the Higher Commercial School, for English conversation. She has also a Bible class for girls, a singing class, and two organ pupils. She has also been a member of the executive committee of the Union Christian Orphanage of Sendai, and has done a good deal of soliciting for it. "This orphanage," she writes, "has done much to annul prejudice, and to show how Christianity works for the good of all."

The one outstanding event of the year was the completion and dedication, free from debt, of the DeForest Memorial Church, and the remodelling of the old church building into a good parsonage. The first baptismal service in the new church was held on the last Sunday of the year, when seven persons were baptized and received into the church.

STATION MEMBERS.

Miss ANNIE H. BRADSHAW.
Mrs. ELIZABETH S. DEFOREST.

## II. TOKYO.

Several student members of the Mission have occupied the vacant Tokyo Station, and the "Greene house" during the year. Mr. and Mrs. Jerome C. Holmes and Miss Nettie L. Rupert were in the Tokyo

Japanese Language School throughout the year. Miss Edith Curtis from January to June, and Miss Katherine Fanning from September. In addition to their work in the school they were able to assist in the evangelistic work of the Tokyo Churches in various ways. Miss Curtis was organist at Mr. Ebina's church in Hongo. Mr. Holmes taught a Sunday evening Bible class in the same church, and with Mrs. Holmes' help at the organ, conducted a twenty minute song-service before the Bible lesson. In all about fifty men, mostly students, have been connected with the class, with an average attendance of ten. Several of the members received baptism during the year and some of them took an active part in the special evangelistic campaign by means of street-preaching and singing, tract-distribution, and advertizing the meetings at the churches. Mr. Holmes joined in this work and twice spoke in English at street-meetings in the student centers of Hongo and Kanda. Miss Rupert united with Mr. Kozaki's church and has become intimately connected with all of the work of the church. She taught a large English Bible class throughout the year. Eight of the members of this class were already Christians. Fourteen received baptism during the year 1914 and three more since the new year opened. Since her arrival in September Miss Fanning has been a member of the choir at the Union Church service and has taught a Bible class of young women in Mr. Ebina's church. An English Bible class for young women only was a new experiment, but under Miss Fanning's leadership it has proved very successful.

## 12. TOTTORI.

The work in the city has gone on, during the year, much the same as last year. Miss Coe's call to Kobe College, left a large gap in the station forces, which has not yet been filled. There is great need of a lady missionary to work for the women, and the students of the city, and to follow up the work that has been opened up by the Kindergarten.

The Tottori woman's society has done a good work for the church. A work meeting is held once or twice a month, and various articles have been made and sent to America, where they have been sold, and the sum of 125 *yen* has been cleared.

Permission from the *Kencho* was obtained, to collect money and articles for the sufferers from famine, in the North-east, and for those who suffered from the volcanic eruption on Sakurajima, and quite a large amount of both money and rice was sent

The church in Tottori has dedicated a new house of worship. Kurayoshi, one of the out-stations, has also secured a new church building. In another out-station, a small kindergarten has been kept up during the year, and, as a result, the attendance at Sunday-school has been greatly increased, and it has also helped to break down prejudice against Christianity in the place.

At a small fishing village on the coast, a Monday "Sunday-school" has had a regular attendance of one hundred children. In one small village, west of the city, there were nine baptisms during the year. Compared with last year, the work seems more hopeful, and we are all hoping that a spirit of earnest prayer will be developed among the Christians, and that there will be still greater blessings in store for the future.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. HENRY J. BENNETT.
Mrs. ANNA J. BENNETT.

## STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR 1914.

| Place. | Institution. | Founded | Teachers. Reg. | Sp. | Jap. | For. | Total | Applicants. | Admitted. | Enrollment. | No. of Christians. | No. of Baptisms. | Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kobe ..... | Kobe College | 1875 | 16 | 11 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 118 | 87 | 278 | 105 | 29 | 29 |
| „ ..... | Kobe Woman's Evangelistic School | 1880 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 19 | 19 | — | 3 |
| „ ..... | Kobe Kindergarten Training School | 1889 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 12 | — | 10 |
| „ ..... | Glory Kindergarten | 1889 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 37 | 64 | — | — | 37 |
| Kyoto ..... | Doshisha Theol. School | 1875 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 13 | — | 15 | 62 | 216* | 27 | 9 |
| | Doshisha Politico-Economic and Literary | 1912 | 16 | 18 | 32 | 2 | 34 | — | 157 | 330 | | | 0 |
| | Doshisha Boys' Academy | 1875 | 22 | 7 | 27 | 2 | 29 | — | 222 | 721 | | | 90 |
| | Doshisha Girls' Special | 1912 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 15 | — | 20 | 47 | 222* | 13 | 11 |
| | Doshisha Girls' Academy | 1887 | 14 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 19 | — | 56 | 193 | | | 27 |
| „ ..... | Airin (So-ai) Kindergarten | 1892 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 31 | 68 | — | — | 17 |
| „ ..... | Imadegawa „ | 1896 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 35 | 35 | 65 | — | — | 27 |
| Maebashi... | Seishin „ | 1895 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 30 | 30 | 60 | — | — | 29 |
| „ ... | Kyo-ai Girls' School | 1888 | 16 | — | 15 | 1 | 16 | 45 | 45 | 114 | 24 | 11 | 35 |
| Matsuyama. | Matsuyama Girls' School | 1886 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 72 | 72 | 140 | 18 | 11 | 11 |
| „ ... | „ Night School | 1891 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 9 | 7 | 3 |
| „ ... | Dojo-Kwan | 1901 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 17 | 17 | 20 | — | — | 2 |
| Miyazaki... | Kyo-ai Kindergarten | 1909 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 25 | 25 | 36 | — | — | 12 |
| Okayama... (Hanabatake | Haku-ai Primary School | 1896 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 106 | 106 | 106 | — | — | 3 |
| „ ... | Hanabatake Sewing School | 1902 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| „ ... | „ Day Nursery | 1910 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 35 | 35 | 35 | — | — | — |
| Osaka ..... | Baikwa Koto Jo Gakko | 1878 | 12 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 103 | 93 | 197 | 16 | 3 | 23 |
| Tottori..... | Aishin Kindergarten | 1906 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 38 | 38 | 60 | — | — | 21 |
| | Total..... | | 176 | 65 | 216 | 35 | 241 | 873 | 1,335 | 2,829 | 642 | 102 | 401 |

* Including teachers and their families.

## STATISTICS OF MISSION EVANGELISTIC WORK FOR 1914.

| Stations. | Organized Churches. | Preaching Places. | Ordained Pastors. | Evangelists. | Bible-Women. | Total Workers. | Church Members. | Baptisms. | Sunday-schools. | Average S.S. Attendance. | Contributions. | | | Station Aid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Self S. | Other. | Total. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | *Yen.* | *Yen.* | *Yen.* | *Yen.* |
| Kobe ..... | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 56 | 6 | 5 | 201 | 562.75 | 72.80 | 635.55 | 4.0.00 |
| Kyoto ..... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 163 | 15 | 11 | 621 | 694.23 | — | 694.23 | 1,486.20 |
| Maebashi... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 170 | 4 | 3 | 106 | 396.70 | 14.00 | 410.70 | 712.00 |
| Matsuyama | 5 | — | — | 4 | 3 | 7 | 262 | 23 | 7 | 423 | 1,812.11 | — | 1,812.11 | 2,340.00 |
| Miyazaki... | 5 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 219 | 12 | 13 | 886 | 333.02 | 2.30 | 335.32 | 1,524.00 |
| Niigata..... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | | 1 | 9 | 235 | 322.00 | 60.00 | 382.00 | 1,265.00 |
| Okayama... Tsuyama ... | 6 | 8 | — | 5 | 3 | 8 | 118 | 8 | 8 | 418 | 435.86 | 31.60 | 467.46 | 1,980.00 |
| Osaka ..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 331 | 32 | 4 | 289 | 2,034.00 | — | 2,034.00 | 838.00 |
| Sapporo ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 241 | 9 | 6 | 289 | 1,043.47 | 161 22 | 1,204.69 | 1,143.13 |
| Sendai ..... | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 45 | | | | |
| Tottori..... | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | 80 | 23 | 5 | 250 | 140.85 | — | 140.85 | 1,300.00 |
| Total ..... | 34 | 39 | 13 | 21 | 17 | 49 | 1,640 | 133 | 73 | 3,763 | 7,774.99 | 341.92 | 8,116.91 | 13,008.33 |

## PERSONALIA.

The Clarks are planning to sail from San Francisco, by the *Nippon Maru*, Aug. 21 for Honolulu, to come on to Japan by the *Mongolia*.

Early in June a letter was received from Miss Cornelia Judson postmarkt San Diego, Calif., showing that she had reacht California and been the first member of our Mission to pass thru the Panama Canal. She is expected in Japan on the 27th inst., by the *Siberia*.

Rev. Marion E. Hall expects to bring his bride to Japan in the autumn, as they have been appointed to our Mission. He was a Y.M.C.A. teacher for some two years, in public schools in Kyoto Fu, and returned to America to pursue a theological course at Union, N.Y. City.

Miss Susan Annette Searle, who was thrown from a *kuruma*, some weeks ago, and injured so seriously that we have been much disappointed at her slow progress, sailed by the *China*, from Yokohama, on the 25th ult., under her physician's orders, in hope that she may return by the end of the year.

On the 19th ult. at her villa on the Shioya heights, overlooking Osaka Bay, and with Awaji in sight, Miss Cozad gave a party to members of the Osaka and Kobe Stations, by way of an informal dedication of the villa to the memory of her father and mother. She expects to place it at the disposal, from time to time, of weary Christian workers, who need a brief rest in some quiet spot.

Rev. Geo. Allchin and Mrs. Allchin will spend their summer vacation in the Hokkaido—Mrs. Allchin, at Sapporo, where she went about mid-June, while Mr. Allchin, who went about a fortnight later, will tour the great island with his lantern, lecturing on sacred music, temperance, the prodigal son, and what not; it is expected that Dr. Rowland will join in some of these services, if not all.

Rev. Lucius Chapin Porter and Mrs. Lillian Dudley Porter, with their two small children, sailed on furlo June 16, from Kobe, by the *Chiyo Maru*. Mr. Porter is professor of philosophy, psychology, and pedagogy in the North China Union Arts College, Tungchow, and after the summer at his father's home, La Mesa, Calif., he expects to study at Columbia University. XVI. 3.

Miss Madeline Clara Waterhouse was appointed to our Mission on Apl 27, as a representative of the W.B.M.P. After fitting at Pasadena

high school, Pomona College Preparatory Dep't, and Oberlin Academy, where she graduated in 1907, in 1909 she entered Oberlin College, but left at the end of sophomore year; in 1912 she entered Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, and completed her work there last May. Her home address is, 585 No. Marengo Av., Pasadena, Calif. She has a brother, Rev. Paul Bernard Waterhouse, enaged in missionary work at Hachiman, Japan, whom she visited last year, during which she attended our annual meeting. XVII. 8. It is thougbt that she will leave San Francisco by the *Manchuria*, July 31, and, after a visit at Honolulu, come on with the Clarks.

The twin sisters, Misses Ellen Gertrude Wyckoff and Helen Grace Wyckoff, of Panchuang, in our North China Mission, arrived at Kobe, June 10, by the *Santo Maru* from Tientsin, and left on the 16th ult. by the *Chiyo Maru*, for San Francisco, to enjoy a furlo. Their old home was at Galesburg, Ill., and they graduated from Knox College in 1884; for three years Miss E. G. Wyckoff served the American Miss'y Assn. at Mobile, Ala., in work for the Freedmen, while her sister engaged in church work at home. In 1887 they went to China under our Board. Their mother lives with their oldest brother at San Gabriel, Calif., which will be their headquarters in America. A younger brother, Rev. Prof. Chas. Truman Wyckoff, is professor of history at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., and was in the employ of our Mission, at Kyoto, from Mch 1, 1889 to July 4, 1891; he is remembered, among other things, for his enthusiasm for music and for his delightful singing.

Rev. Sidney Lewis Gulick, D.D., 105 E. 22nd St., N.Y. City, not long since was appointed Associate Secretary of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and in that line he has issued a hundred and ninety-two paged pamphlet, entited, *The Fight for Peace*, prefaced by two visions—one, "Hell on Earth," which fits very well the spirit, utterances, and activities of the Germans in the war—the other, "Heaven on Earth," which doesn't fit any nation. In the course of a recent letter Dr. Gulick remarks:

"The news from China and from Japan is, just at present, exceedingly ominous. The papers say that Japan has given China forty-eight hours to accept her demands. I cannot believe that they would actually come to blows, and yet you can never tell, for the Chinese self-consciousness has developed to a degree, and there is apparently a national unity

now that has never existed before. Last night Consul-General Nakamura gave a dinner of welcome and appreciation to myself. Unfortunately Dr. Mathews could not be here. Among other things, I said that the Chino-Japanese situation has developed such a state of mind among the Americans as entirely to eclipse the California problem, and that my campaign accordingly for the promotion of a better relationship toward Japan is, for the present, quite sidetracked. I sincerely hope that the Chino-Japanese relations may soon be cleared up, and that the official statement of the negotiations and arrangements will be so clear that we can manifestly sustain Japan's assertions that her interests in China are not merely selfish, but also are genuinely concerned with the maintenance of the real severeignty of China and her open door."

This interesting letter about the sixtieth anniversary of Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick, of Honolulu but formerly, for many years, members of our Mission, will be appreciated by our readers:

2,130 Armstrong St., Manoa, May 20th, 1915.

Yesterday was a great day! I wonder how many of you can guess why. It was the 60th anniversary of Orramel and Annie's marriage. An informal reception by the Cousins Society, at the old mission house, was proposed, but they preferred a quiet trip into the country. The "Coral Gardens" of Kaneohe Bay being the special attraction. Mr. and Mrs. Richards, learning of their preference, very kindly offered their auto and chauffeur for the day, which were gratefully accepted. At about 7 : 30 a.m. the whole company of Kawaiahao School, girls and teachers, came filing over into Orramel's yard. They brought an armful of coreopsis with their congratulations, and standing in the yard the girls sang several of their sweet Hawaiian songs, and two or three in English. One of the teachers took a snap shot of Orramel and Annie, and then they all retired. At 9 o'clock the auto arrived, and we three took our seats in it and rode up Nuuanu Valley. In the waiting station at the end of the electric car line, we found Mr. and Mrs. Robert Andrews, who had been invited to go with us. The auto was a five seater, but, by putting in a stool, it carried us five, besides the chauffeur. Though Mrs. Andrews has been a resident of Honolulu for twenty years or more, she had *never* seen that side of the island, and took a keen delight in all the beauty and grandeur of its scenery. She proposed to walk down the *pali*, but was pursuaded to trust herself to the auto, and we were soon safely on the lowlands and speeding on, by the old home of the Parker

family, and the Hawaiian Church, towards the bay. Near the water's edge, but separated from it by a luxuriant growth of *hau* trees, stands the "Kaneohe Hotel." So the gate of an attractive yard was labeled, but we wondered where the hotel was. All that appeared was a small cottage, hardly large enough for even a family of two. Later investigation disclosed the fact that there were two other cottages tucked away under the trees, where from seven to ten lodgers could be accommodated. Having engaged our dinner at the hotel, and inspected the Richards place next door, we followed our guide from the hotel, through a *hau* forest, to the bay, where we took the "glass bottomed boat" for the "Coral Gardens," which are the reef around Cocoanut Island, a small, green islet about a mile from the shore. The gasoline engine did its work well, and in fifteen or twenty minutes we reached the right spot for viewing the wonders of the deep. Then the glass portion, in the middle of the boat, was uncovered, a black cloth thrown over our heads, and we looked down on a forest of gray coral, with fancy colored fishes, such as are on exhibition in the aquarium, darting in and out among it. There were canary colored yellow ones, others all yellowish green, or striped green and black, and still others black around the eyes or at the tail, or with white fins. Then moving to another place, we saw bunches of fine coral, which were almost white, and others that were an orange red, and purple sponges, giving much the appearance of flowers. It was a new idea to me, that the transition from the deep water to the shallow is so sudden, and that great branches of coral grow on this steep hillside, like the branches of a tree.

The Hawaiian boy in our boat, Soloman by name, slipped off his outer garments, which concealed the bathing suit he wore underneath, dove down, and in less time than it takes me to write it, appeared with a fine large specimen of the gray coral. It was like a round bouquet eighteen inches in diameter, inclosed in leaves, all of coral. Then he dove again and brought up a piece of the orange red coral, and still another time, a piece with a red parasite growth on it. Having secured these treasures, and looked into the depths to our hearts content, we were ready to return to the hotel, where, after a few minutes of rest, we were served with a very good dinner, under the *lanai* in the yard, shown about the place, and at two o'clock turned our faces homeward. We climbed the *pali* successfully, and were in town a few minutes after three! Orramel attended a committee meeting from half past three to about five, came home to supper, and then, those smart young people went by cars to the Wednesday evening meeting at Central Union Church, two miles distant!

JULIA A. E. GULICK.

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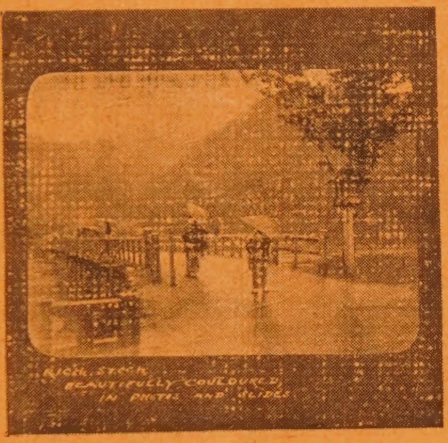

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